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THE HERALD

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M'KINLEY DULY NOTIFIED

Of His Nomination to the Presidency

THURSTON CARRIES THE NEWS

And Requests Little Willie to Accept

WHICH HE PROMPTLY DOES

All the Speeches Reek With Promises of Policy

By Which American Citizens Shall Tax Themselves Rich

Republican Partisans From Various States Make Reckless Promise of Vast Majorities, as is Usual on Such Festive Occasions

Associated Press Special Wire.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—The committee appointed at the St. Louis convention to notify ex-Governor McKinley of his nomination for the presidency, assembled at the Hollenden hotel at 9:30 today. After being photographed in a group, the committee, headed by Senator Thurston and M. A. Hanna, marched to the Valley railroad station, where a special train was boarded for Canton. The party on the train was as follows:

W. W. Airie, Maryland; C. D. Alexander, Alabama; C. H. Deers, Illinois; Hiram Brownlee, Indiana; John Bresler, Nevada; L. M. Bernard, North Carolina; James W. Brock, Montana; J. S. Browning, Virginia; W. D. Frazee, Mississippi; M. B. Jefferson, Massachusetts; U. T. Lynch, West Virginia; Henry G. Morse, Delaware; Calivan Manning, Iowa; J. P. McCarty, New York; J. J. O'Brien, Michigan; George A. Sykes, Connecticut; Henry H. Smith, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Sawyer, New Hampshire; C. E. Townsend, Maine; H. L. Wilson, Washington; H. A. Huse, Vermont; J. Arbuckles, Oklahoma; J. W. Butler, Texas; Ernest Caldwell, Tennessee; J. W. Darrington, Arizona; Jacob D. Early, Indiana; Dennis Egan, Florida; Theodore Flood, Pennsylvania; Joseph Flose, Indian Territory; Charles Hilton, Oregon; C. S. Johnson, Alaska; Robert Maxwell, New York; N. G. Nickerson, Wyoming; M. C. Ring, Wisconsin; J. C. Sanborn, Rhode Island; Walter Smede, South Dakota; Senator Frank Hiscock, New York; Gen. McAlpin and Mr. A. B. Humphreys, New York; Hon. M. A. Hanna and Sylvester T. Everett, Cleveland.

ARRIVAL AT CANTON.

CANTON, O., June 29.—The notification committee reached Canton on the Cleveland Terminal and Valley special at 11:40. The permanent reception committee lately organized for the campaign, headed by Judges George E. Baldwin, William R. Day and Henry A. Wise, were at the depot to meet the party. Decorated tally-hos and carriages were in waiting. A parade was organized, the Grand Army band and citizens' troop of cavalry leading the vehicles occupied by the guests. Citizens fell in behind and an enormous crowd quickly gathered about the McKinley home.

An open space was reserved for guests and the party was quickly seated on camp chairs. Mrs. McKinley and friends occupied the front porch. Just as the crowd was quieting down, Governor McKinley stepped out on the porch and cheer after cheer was given.

Senator Thurston then formally notified Major McKinley of his nomination by the St. Louis convention, as follows:

THURSTON'S SPEECH.

Governor McKinley: We are here to perform the pleasant duty assigned to us by the Republican national convention recently assembled in St. Louis, that of formally notifying you of your nomination as the candidate of the Republican party for president of the United States.

We respectfully request your acceptance of this nomination and your approval of the declaration of principles adopted by the convention. We assure you that you are the unanimous choice of a united party and your candidacy will be immediately accepted by the country as an absolute guarantee of Republican success.

Your nomination has been made in obedience to a popular demand whose universality and spontaneity attest the affection and confidence of the plain people of the United States. By common consent you are their champion. This mighty uprising in your behalf emphasizes the sincerity of their conversion to the cardinal principles of protection and reciprocity as best exemplified in that splendid congresional act which justly bears your name. Under it this nation advanced to the very culmination of prosperity far surpassing that of all other people and all other times; a prosperity shared in by all sections, all interests and all classes; by capital and labor; by producer and consumer; a prosperity so happily in harmony with the genius of popular government that its choicest blessings were most widely distributed among the lowliest toilers and the humblest homes.

In 1892, your countrymen, unmindful of your solemn warning, returned that party to power which reiterated its everlasting opposition to a protective tariff and demanded the repeal of the McKinley act. They sowed the wind. They reaped the whirlwind.

The sufferings and losses and disasters to the American people from four years of Democratic tariff are vastly greater than those which came to them from four years of civil war. Out of it all one great good remains. Those who scorned your counsels speedily witnessed the fulfillment of your prophesies, and even as the scourged and repentant Israelites abjured their stupid idols and resumed unquestioning allegiance to Moses and to Moses' God, so now your countrymen, shamed of their errors, turn to you and to those glorious principles for which you stand, in the full belief that your candidacy and the Republican platform means an end of the wilderness has come and the promised land of American prosperity is again to them an insured inheritance.

But your nomination means more than the endorsement of a protective tariff, reciprocity, of sound money and of honest finance, for all of which you have so steadfastly stood. It means an endorsement of your heroic youth; your fruitful years of arduous public service; your sterling patriotism; your stalwart Americanism; your Christian character and the purity, fidelity, and simplicity of your private life. In all these things you are the typical American; for all of these things you are the chosen leader of the people. God give you strength to so bear the honors and meet the duties of that great office for which you are now nominated and to which you will be elected, that your administration will enhance the dignity and power and glory of this republic and secure the safety, welfare and happiness of its liberty-loving people.

The nominee responded as follows:

M'KINLEY'S REJOINDER.

Senator Thurston and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention—To be selected as its presidential candidate by a great party convention, representing so vast a number of the people of the United States, is a most distinguished honor, for which I would not conceal my high appreciation, although deeply sensible of the great responsibilities of the trust and my inability to bear them without the generous and constant support of my fellow countrymen. Great as is the honor conferred, equally arduous and important is the duty imposed, and in accepting the one I assume the other, relying upon the patriotic devotion of the people to the best interests of our beloved country and the sustaining care and aid of Him without Whose support all we do is empty and vain. Should the people ratify the choice of the great convention for which you speak, my only aim will be to promote the public good, which in America is always the good to the greatest number, the honor of our country and the welfare of the people. The questions to be settled in the national contest this year are as serious and as important as any of the great governmental problems that have confronted us in the past quarter of a century. They command our sober judgment and a settlement free from partisan prejudice and passion, beneficial to ourselves and befitting the honor and grandeur of the republic. They touch every interest of our common country.

Our industrial supremacy, our productive capacity, our business and commercial prosperity, our labor and its rewards, our national credit and currency, our financial honor and our splendid free citizenship—the birthright of every American—are all involved in the pending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately connected with their proper settlement. Great are the issues involved in the coming election and eager and earnest the people for their right determination. Our domestic trade must be won back, and idle workingmen employed in gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade so precipitately cut off by adverse national legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufactured productions. Protection and reciprocity, twin measures of a true American policy, should again command the earnest encouragement of the government at Washington. Public confidence must be restored and the skill, the energy and the capital of the country find ample employment at home, sustained, encouraged and defended against the unequal competition and serious disadvantages with which they are now contending. The government of the United States must raise enough money to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people, with the slightest possible drain upon their resources, and maintain that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence. The income of the government, I repeat, should equal its necessary and proper expenditures. A failure to pursue this policy has compelled the government to borrow money in a time of peace to sustain its credit and pay its daily expenses. This policy should be reversed, and that, too, as speedily as possible.

It must be apparent to all, regardless of past party affiliations, that it is our paramount duty to provide adequate revenue for the expenditures of the government economically and prudently administered. The Republican party has heretofore done this, and I confidently believe it will do it in the future, when the party again is entrusted with power in the executive and legislative branches of our government. The national credit, which has thus far resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of our government there will be no necessity for borrowing money and issuing bonds to preserve the credit of the country, but against the ruinous policy which has made this necessary, it is but an incident and a necessary one, to the policy which has been inaugurated. The inevitable effect of such a policy is seen in the deficiency of the United States treasury, except as it is replenished by loans and the distress of the people who are suffering because of scant demand for either their labor or the products of their labor. Here is the fundamental trouble, the remedy for which is Republican opportunity and duty. During all the years of Republican control following resumption, there was a steady reduction of the public debt, while the gold reserve was sacredly maintained and our currency and credit preserved without depreciation, taint or suspicion. If we would restore this policy that brought us unex-

Continued on Third Page.

BIMETALLIST DEMOCRATS

Gather in Force at the Windy City

TO GUIDE THE CONVENTION

In the Path That Leads to Free Silver Coinage

Secretary Towles Does Not Fear the Two-thirds Vote, as Silver Men Will Control the Convention

Associated Press Special Wire.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The leaders of the Democratic silver forces in the various states are beginning to gather preparatory to their meeting, which will be held in the Sherman house in this city tomorrow under the auspices of the bimetallic Democratic national committee. The meeting is not to be of as general a character as has been supposed. It will be composed, in a large measure, of representatives of the bimetallic committee which was organized in Washington last August, and there will also be present other leading silver Democrats, to whom invitations have been especially extended. The following is a partial list of those expected:

Alabama—John W. Tomlinson.
Arkansas—Carroll Armstrong.
California—Thomas J. Clunie.
Colorado—C. S. Thomas.
Florida—Frank G. Harris.
Georgia—Patrick Walsh.
Idaho—George Ainslie.
Illinois—G. W. Fithian.
Indiana—B. F. Shively.
Iowa—S. B. Evans.
Kansas—Daniel J. Overmeyer.
Kentucky—H. A. Somers.
Massachusetts—Frank K. Foster.
Michigan—Frank P. Hummer.
Mississippi—Robert H. Taylor.
Missouri—Leon V. Stephens.
Montana—W. A. Clark.
Nebraska—C. J. Smythe.
Nevada—I. H. Dennis.
North Carolina—T. J. Jarvis.
North Dakota—W. N. Roach.
Ohio—Allen W. Thurman.
Oregon—Thomas O'Day.
South Carolina—W. D. Mayfield.
Tennessee—J. M. Head.
Texas—Horace Chilton.
Virginia—Peter J. Otey.
Washington—C. H. Warner.
West Virginia—B. Lucas.
Wyoming—J. E. Osborne.
Arizona—William H. Barnes.
New Mexico—W. S. Hopewell.
Oklahoma—A. J. Beale.
Utah—O. W. Powers.

Also the following members and officers of the executive committee of the bimetallic organization: Senator I. G. Harris of Tennessee; Senator James K. Jones, chairman, Arkansas; Senator David Turpie, Indiana; Hon. W. J. Stone, Indiana; Hon. W. H. Hinrichsen, Illinois; Hon. Casey Young, Tennessee; Ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp, Georgia; Major Towles, Missouri.

Commencing tomorrow meetings will probably be held daily until the beginning of the convention, and possibly while the convention continues, if there appears to be occasion for them.

The general purpose of the meeting is to exercise a supervisory care over the interests of the silver cause in the Democratic convention. The conference was first decided upon two months ago when the silver people were not so sure of being able to control the convention as they now are, and when they considered it possible that it would be necessary in the protection of their interests to keep an eye upon the proceedings of the national Democratic committee. It was considered important at that time that the silver people should have a perfect understanding, and that there would be doubtful moves in the convention or elsewhere. Now they profess to feel so sure of their ground that they do not longer feel the necessity for such caution. Among the matters to which they propose to give their attention are the contests for seats in the convention made by silver men, and the selection of a temporary chairman of the convention, and possibly later to the preparation of a platform, and if necessary to the selection of candidates.

Major T. O. Towles of Missouri, who is secretary of the national bimetallic Democratic national committee, was among the arrivals today. In conversation he said that probably the first work of the committee would be the appointment of a sub-committee to confer with the national Democratic committee with a view to securing harmonious action in the convention.

"They have thought originally that they could gain something in case the convention should be close, by preventing the presentation of those states on the committee on credentials, but the silver majority is now so patent to all that they must have surrendered this idea if they ever entertained it."

Mr. Jones says that so far as he has heard from the silver delegates they practically agree upon the main features of the platform. Their idea is to give first place to the financial plank and to make all other questions, including the tariff, subservient to this. Asked what influence he expected Mr. Whitney's coming to Chicago would have upon the convention, Senator Jones replied: "None whatever. It will have no more effect than would a very fine spray on a duck's back. The people have made up their minds as to what they want and the delegates they have sent here will be here to do their bidding and no amount of influence will change their purpose or turn the course of events.

"I see," continued the senator, "that it is suggested that business influences can be brought to bear to change the votes of southern delegates. Never was a greater mistake made. We of the south feel that we have already been ground to powder and no amount of pulverizing will affect us. Mr. Whitney will be treated courteously, but this is not going to be Mr. Whitney's convention."

"Our committee," said Mr. Towles, referring to the bimetallic organization, "has done much of the work which has resulted in securing a majority for silver in the convention and we want to make sure that the cause is protected in the convention. Whatever the predictions of the national committee, I suppose they will show no disposition to deprive the silver majority of the convention of its right to name the temporary chairman and to exercise other rights belonging to the majority, but if such a disposition should be manifested it would be resented and the silver men would undoubtedly name a candidate of their own for presiding officer.

"Furthermore, they would elect him. To prevent such a clash as this upon any other point, it will be necessary that our organization should have an understanding with the national convention."

Major Towles has a high idea of the work which has been performed by the bimetallic committee.

"We have done what has never before been done in the history of the country," he said. "We have reorganized the party within the party on an economic uestion. Heretofore when a number of men have found themselves differing radically from the leaders of their party on questions of principle they have found it necessary to separate from the parent organization and to organize a new party. We have revolutionized the Democratic party on the question of currency and are still in the ranks. That, I consider an achievement worthy of note."

Mr. Towles thinks that when the test comes the silver men will be found to have the necessary two-thirds to nominate a presidential candidate.

The bimetallic committee has from the first studiously eliminated the uestion of candidates from its consideration, but they will take the matter in hand later if it appears necessary to secure the nomination of a desirable man.

Senator Harris, who by virtue of his position of chairman of the national Democratic committee, will preside over the conference, arrived tonight and took quarters at the Sherman house.

The initial meeting of the series will be called to order by him tomorrow noon. The meetings will not be open to the public.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, who will be a prominent figure in these meetings, confirmed the statement of Secretary Towles that the first work of the conference would be to confer with the subcommittee of the national Democratic committee as to the selection of a temporary chairman, and as to contests if necessary. eH sa dithere was no apprehension that the national committee would be disposed to deal fairly with the silver majority, but that it had been thought best in the interest of effectiveness and security to have an understanding.

Senator Jones said also that the question of a temporary chairman had not been canvassed and that he had no idea who would be selected for the position. He also stated that he doubted whether, under the circumstances, the contests which have been threatened from Texas, Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska would materialize now that it was so evident that silver men would have an unquestionable majority.

BOIES' LETTER

The Iowa Candidate Replies to Whitney's Declaration

OMAHA, Neb., June 29.—A special to the Bee from Waterloo, Iowa, says:

Ex-Governor Boies today made public this letter, replying to a message from a New York paper concerning the Whitney declaration:

"0wing to my absence from home I did not receive yours by wire until this morning. Mr. Whitney is entirely right in his conclusion that there is no disposition on the part of those who will represent the silver sentiment of the South and West in the Chicago convention to further discuss the matter at issue with the men whose views are diametrically opposite to their own on the currency question.

"He is entirely correct in the conclusion that it is now too late to accomplish any practical results by a discussion of that character. Throughout the South and West that discussion has extended, and the views expressed by Mr. Whitney have been put forward by many people who entertain them, and they have been fully considered and weighed, and after all this the udgment of an overwhelming maority of the party in these sections is evidenced by the class of delegates who have been chosen to represent in the Chicago convention.

"Not one of these men can now disregard the known sentiment of those who selected him without betraying the trust confided to him, and not one of them, in my judgment, will ever do so. Mr. Whitney is entirely wrong in assuming that free-silver Democrats are forsaking the fundamental principles of Democracy, or that what he terms sound-money Democrats are defending those principles in their endeavor to commit their party to gold monometallism. Until the Republican party met in St. Louis a few days since, there was never a line written in a national platform of either of the great parties that justifies the claim that one or the other of these parties was committed to that doctrine. Over and over again the Democratic party, in national convention assembled, has put itself on record in the clearest and most comprehensive language possible in favor of bimetallism, in favor of the restoration of silver to its place in our financial system as standard money, and never for a moment in the congress of the United States has a majority, or anything like a majority, of the representatives of that party wavered in its devotion to the principle so clearly enunciated in the party platforms. To assume now that adherence to that principle is abandonment of an established doctrine of the party is to defy history and ignore the most plainly written of all its declarations of policy. It is useless to claim that a tender of good offices of the party to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver is the fulfillment of its pledges so often made in this respect. To sincere believers in bimetallism for the United States an offer of this character is little if any-

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MINERS AT WILKESBARRE

Are Still Entombed in the Caved-in Shaft

FRIENDS SURRENDER HOPE

That Even One Will Be Taken Out Alive

A Boiler Explosion in a Texas Printing House Kills Three People—The Engineer Was Careless

Associated Press Special Wire.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 29.—The excitement at the Twin shaft in Pittston, where nearly 100 miners were entombed, continues today. At the mouth of the shaft, besides the wives and children of the entombed men, there are hundreds of persons not residents of Pittston alone, but visitors from Scranton and Wilkesbarre. Wives and children stand near the opening of the death chamber urging the rescuers to greater efforts. Practically nothing has been accomplished towards the recovery of the men. There is scarcely a miner about the opening of the mine who does not believe the men are all dead. The rescuing party which went into the mine at 1 oclock came out at 7. The foreman reports the timbering is going on as rapidly as possible. The work is necessarily slow, owing to the danger of falling rocks loosened by the explosion. It is hardly possible actual digging will begin before late this afternoon. If the slope is not completely choked with debris the rescuers may possibly be able to reach the men within twenty-four hours, otherwise it will be two or three days. The rescuing party is 2000 feet from where the cave-in occurred. Gas continues to accumulate, and the roof, which was weakened by the explosion, is in danger of falling any moment. A survey of the interior of the mine this moment shows the main slope blocked worse than the officials are willing to admit. Fully sixty feet that had been cleared up yesterday afternoon is blocked by another fall that occurred at 4 oclock this morning.

Fire Boss Johns said this morning: "It is my belief the air current in the Twin shaft was cut off the moment the cave-in occurred. Then if the men were not killed by the falling rock and coal they may have lived some minutes before being suffocated, or if the space where they were was left clear, the gas may have accumulated and exploded, which would, of course, have burned the men to death. It is not likely it will be known how the men died until the bodies are found."

The damage to the mine is estimated at $25,000, and the expense of getting the bodies out may reach $20,000. The company is censured for sending the men into the mine when it was in a dangerous condition. In answer, the boss said the company either had to do it or close the mine, which would have meant the loss of all the capital invested.

The water began pouring into the slope and threatens to drive out the rescuers. It is thought to be surface water and will soon cease to flow. Others think the water comes from the Susquehanna river. If it is river water the whole mine will be flooded in a short time, and it will be months before the bodies can be gotten out.

ALL ARE DEAD.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 29.—It was a settled fact tonight that if the small army of men who entered the ill-fated Twin shaft at Pittson on Saturday not one survives. Not only is every approach to their dark tomb barricaded by enormous masses of rock and debris, but it is known that in the mine there is a large quantity of water which is increasing in volume every minute. Thus, the chances of recovering their bodies are more remote than ever.

Prominent officials say that weeks or months may be consumed in clearing away the fallen coal in order to reach the bodies of the victims. A mine superintedent of thirty-five years experience thinks the unfortunate men have met the same fate that befell the twenty-six miners who perished in No. 3 slope of the Susquehanna Coal company in December, 1885. These men were caught in a "rush" of culm and water from the surface. Their bodies were buried under a mountain of coal refuse.

Three hundred men labored for more than two weeks to rescue them, but the more debris they took out the more rushed in from the surface opening. As the task was a hopeless one, it was finally abandoned and the portion of the mine where the men died was closed up.

DEAD AND WOUNDED

The Old Story of Hot Boiler and Cold Water

HOUSTON, Tex., June 29.—The explosion of a boiler in the office of the Evening Star at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon killed three persons and severely wounded another. The dead are:

Henry Lyons, engraver.
Edwin Emery, telegraph operator.
Miss Mattie Loeb, stenographer.

Seriously injured:

W. G. Van Vleck, general manager of the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific railway.

Lyons was the engraver for the Age.

The force of the explosion blew off his leg and arm and tore his breast and stomach open. He was a married man, leaving two children. The body of the boiler was blown nearly a block, tearing out the front wall of the office of General Manager Van Vleck of the Southern Pacific. Miss Loeb, his stenographer, was writing beside him and was struck by a portion of the boiler, under which she lay some time, being crushed to death.

Operator Emery had his finger on the key when a portion of the boiler struck him over the heart, killing him instantly.

General Manager Van Vleck was struck by a brick, and for some time it was feared he was fatally injured, but he will recover, though badly hurt. The explosion was caused by letting water into an empty boiler.

A BOATING DISASTER.

SHARON Mass., June 29.—This afternoon four choir boys and the choirmaster of St. John's Episcopal church of Charlestown were drowned in Lake Massapoag. The party was composed of the following: Choirmaster Fred E. Brackett, 22 years old; Thomas Parker, 11; Harry Lakeer, 12; William Watkins, 12; Benjamin Gibbs.

W. C. T. U. WORK

The Woman Temperance Workers Will Meet at Montreal

LONDON, June 29.—Miss Frances E. Willard states that the world's W. C. T. U., of which she is president, will meet in Montreal, Canada, either next spring or next autumn. The following have been appointed delegates to the convention from Great Britain: Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Agnes Slack, Mrs Hannah Pearsall Smith, Miss Agnes Weston, Mrs. Ward Poole, Miss Mary Phillips and Mrs. Hugles.

Gwenelis Vaughn is the nom de plume of Mrs. Hughes, and she is the leading journalist in Wales.

Miss Agnes Weston is known the world over as the sailors' friend. Last year she lodged 150,000 sailors at Portsmouth.

No woman is better known and loved throughout the British empire than Miss Weston.

Miss Agnes Slack is the secretary of the world's W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Hannah Pearsall Smith's books have been translated into fifteen languages. She is the author of The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life, and is secretary of the British Woman's Temperance Association. Miss Mary Phillips is a wealthy Quaker lady of London and a leader in the councils of the Society of Friends.

AMERICAN CIVIL ENGINEERS

Hold Their Annual Convention at San Francisco

Technical Subjects Discusssed and Saturday Set Aside to Examine the Electric Power Plant at Folsom

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The twenty-eighth anual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers was called to order today in the Academy of Sciences building. Col. George E. Gray delivered a short address of welcome. Colonel George H. Mendell presided. Among the visiting members who registered were the following:

Oregon—Olaf R. Phil, Portland; A. S. Riffer, Portland; G. B. Hegarth, Fort Stevens.

Washington—A. M. L. Hawks, Tacoma; J. J. Donovan, Fairhaven.

Nevada—L. H. Taylor, Reno.

Utah—C. K. Bannister, Ogden.

California—Fred Eaton, E. T. Wright, and J. D. Schuyler, Los Angeles; F. E. Trask, Ontario; James W. Thompson, Riverside; James E. Mills, Quincy; W. C. Ambrose, Bakersfield; Louis G. Hare, Salinas; C. E. Moore, Santa Clara; Geo. M. Dodge, San Rafael; Herman Kower, University of California; W. A. Hill, Merced; Frank A. Masson, Mare Island; Charles D. Marx, Charles B. Wing, L. M. Hopkins, G. C. L. Fish and Geo. W. Gibson, Stanford University; Edward F. Haas, Stockton; J. G. McClure, Los Angeles; D. M. Wellman, Los Gatos; George S. Dillman, Alameda; W. S. Palmer, T. W. Morgan, Arthur Brown and C. W. Brown, Oakland.

Canada—Charles E. Goad, Ontario.

The secretary, Charles Warren Hunt of New York, read a paper on the flow of water in wrought iron and cast iron pipes from 28 to 42 inches in diameter, by Isaac W. Smith. A paper on the construction of a light mountain railway in the republic of Colombia, by F. J. Chibas, drew out some discussion by E. Sherman Gould and Jose Villadon.

The improvement of the entrance to a bar harbor by a single jetty formed the subject of a paper by T. W. Symons, in which he treated of the work to be done at Gray's Harbor, Washington. The writer concluded that the single jetty system was in some places as effective as the double system.

The cost of the proposed work is estimated at $1,000,000, as compared with $2,000,000 for the double system. The paper was discussed by Joseph Knapp and J. M. Prince.

An announcement was made extending the itineracy by twenty-four hours, so as to spend Saturday in inspecting the electric light and power plant at Folsom, on the American river, and examining the car shops at Sacramento.

THE HARRISON INCIDENT

Varying Claims as to Where His Arrest Was Made

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The British embassy has received a report from the foreign office, regarding the arrest of Surveyor Harrison on the banks of the Cuyuni river in Venezuela. The claim of the Venezuelans that the arrest was made on the left bank of the Cuyuni is acknowledged, but it is denied at the embassy that the land at this point is within Venezuelan territory—according to the provisional line which both governments have heretofore acknowledged. It is stated at the embassy that the Cuyuni river is in the provisional line only west of the mouth of the Acarabisi and upon the territory which is claimed to be within the provisional line was also far within the Schomburg line. The Aberdeen line follows the Acarabisi for some distance and its general route is now the provisional line.

A Big Strike

PRESCOTT, Ariz., June 29.—A strike on the Pine Mountain Mining company's property at Lynx creek, under the new management, has created a furore of excitement. The company is composed of Colorado parties and they have opened up three additional ore bodies, two of which are milling $20 a ton. The other shows a value of $74, with concentrates assaying $88. The ore bodies are each two feet in width. The district is gold entirely.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL

On the Reunion of the Christian Church

ADVANCE SHEETS RECEIVED

Outlining the Aims of the Head of the Church

The Pope Earnestly Seeks the Fulfillment of the Prophecy of the Coming of the Church Universal

Associated Press Special Wire.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29.—Cardinal Gibbons has received from Rome the advance sheets containing the following comprehensive abstract of the Pope's encyclical on the reunion of the Christian church. It has very probably some bearing on Mr. Gladstone's recent letter, which has attracted much attention. The Pope said:

"The holy father, intent upon the work of bringing all to the one fold of Christ, considers that it would conduce to that end were he to set before the peoples of the Christian world the ideal and exemplar of the church as Divinely constituted, to which churc all are bound by God's command to belong.

"In Scripture the church is called a body of the body of Christ. It is visible as being a living and organized society, and is animated by the invisible vital principle of of supernatural life. These, therefore, who either deny that Christ's church is a visible body, or refuse to allow that it has 'the perennial communication of the gifts of Divine grace' are equally 'in a grievous and pernicious error.'

"A church which should embrace all men everywhere and at all times, was clearly foretold by the prophet Isaiah, and was typified as our Lord's mystical body, a body united to himself as head, a mystical body, the members of which, if separated one from the other cannot be united with one and the same head, and so another head like to Christ.

"That is, another Christ must be invented if besides the one church which is His body, men wish to set up another.

"As a necessary consequence, in His divine wisdom He ordained in His church of faith, a virtue which is the first of those bonds which unite man to God, and whence we receive the name of the 'Faithful.'

"Christ endowed his apostles with authority like to His own, and promised that the spirit of truth should direct them and remain with them forever, and because of this commission it is more allowable to repudiate one iota of the apostles' teaching than to reject any point of the doctrines of Christ Himself. This apostolic mission was intended for the salvation of the whole human race and consequently must last to the end of time.

"The magisterium instituted by Christ in His church was by God's will perpetuated in thesuccessors appointed by the apostles and in like manner the duty of accepting and profesing all that is thus taught is also perpetual. There is nothing which the church founded on these principles that has been more careful to guard than the integrity of the faith. The fathers of the church are unanimous in considering as outside the Catholic communion any one who in the least degree deviates from even one point of the doctrine proposed by the authorative magisterium church:

"The church is man's guide to whatever pertains to Heaven. This is the office appointed to it by God, that it may watch over and may order all that concerns religion and may without hindrance, exercise according to its judgment its charge over Christianity. Wherefore, they who pretend that the church has any wish to interfere in civil matters or to infringe upon the rights of the state either know it is not, or wickedly calumniate it.

"As no true and perfect human society conceived which is not governed by some supreme authority, so Christ om necessity gave to his church a supreme authority to which all Christians may be obedient. For the preservation of unity there must be unity of government jure divino and men may be placed outside the one fold by schism as well as by heresy.

The nature of this supreme authority can be ascertained from the positive evident will of Christ in the matter. As He willed that His kingdom should be visible Christ was obliged to designate a vice regent on earth in the person of St. Peter. He also determined that the authority given to Him for the salvation of mankind in perpetuity should be inherited by St. Peter's success.

"tI cannot be doubted from the words of the Holy Writ, by the church, by the will of God, rests on St. ePter as a building upon its foundation. St. Peter could not fulfill this duty without the power of commanding, forbidding and judging, which is proper to be called jurisdiction. It is by the power of jurisdiction that nations and common wealths are held together—a primacy of honor and the shadowy right of giving advice and admonition which is called direction could not give unity or strength to any society or men.

"Metaphodical expression of the 'keys' and of 'binding and loosening' indicate the power of making laws, of judging and of punishing—a power our Lord declares to be of such amplituude and force that God would ratify whatever is decreed by it. Thus the power of St. Peter is supreme and absolutely independent, and as so, having no other power on earth as its superior, it embraces the whole church and all things committed to the church.

"As his governing authority belongs to the const itution and formation of the church, as the very principle of stability and and unity, it was clearly intended to pass to St. Peter's successor from one to another. Consepneutly the pontiffs who succeeded him in the Roman episcopate received the supreme